

Description

Method for the production of circuit boards and/or corresponding constructs

The invention relates to a method for the production of circuit boards and/or corresponding constructs according to the preamble of claim 1.

In the production of circuit boards and/or corresponding constructs comprising points at which through-connections are created, the problem exists that a layer of insulating lacquer applied to the strip conductor image does not guarantee secure insulation, especially on the edges of the openings of the through-bores of the through-connections.

The reason for this is firstly that the insulating lacquer runs into the through-bores and peels off, as it were, on the edges of the openings of the through-bores. As a result of this, the thickness of the layer of insulating lacquer becomes at least very thin on the edges concerned. Secondly, the layer of insulating lacquer is not 100% non-porous, so there are small and very small holes which cause the electrical resistance relative to the electrically conductive layer arranged thereunder, which in this case forms the electric through-connection, to become less than infinite.

This has a detrimental impact, for example, when a further electrically conductive layer, whether in the form of a further strip conductor, for example, or in the form of a larger area, for example, is arranged above the through-connection. The advantage that is achieved here is that the surface of the circuit board or of a corresponding construct is used

substantially more intensively. That is, even those areas are used which are otherwise left free so as to prevent short-circuits to the through-connections.

The short-circuits here are not necessarily extremely low-impedance short-circuits in each case. Short-circuits are also present when the insulating resistance is less than infinite, so there is the possibility that creeping currents will flow.

The object of the invention is to specify a simple and low-cost method for the production of circuit boards and/or corresponding constructs comprising points at which through-connections are created and, at least in the proximity of said points, strip conductors or similar are also provided.

This object is achieved according to the invention in a method which comprises the method steps specified in claim 1.

This method has the advantage that it is easy to control and that it nonetheless ensures that no short circuits are produced between the through-connections and the strip conductors or correspondingly similar arranged at least in the proximity of the through-connections.

The method is easy to control and is low in cost because, in particular, a very complex brushing method step, in which the surface of the circuit board or of a corresponding construct is brushed, is cut out. The method is also simple and low in cost because standard media can be used throughout and consequently it is not necessary to use special media at least in some method steps. The method also guarantees short-circuit protection above the through-connections in particular because in practice three insulation layers are applied above the

through-connections. Thus, firstly, a relatively thick general insulation layer is created overall and secondly, with three insulation layers, the probability that open pores in each insulation layer will coincide precisely with one another three times is practically ruled out.

Advantageous embodiments of the invention are the subject matter of subclaims.

According to these, identical standard media can be used in several method steps in which previously special media were required at least in part.

A further advantage is that the standard media can be low-cost media.

A further advantage is that the strip conductors or such like arranged above the through-connections can be realized using low-cost carbon.

Finally, it is advantageous that the separation of individual circuit boards or corresponding constructs continues to be carried out by means of simple milling from a larger structure.

An exemplary embodiment of the invention is described in detail below with the aid of a drawing.

In the single drawing, a comparison is made between on the left-hand side the sequences of an existing method and on the right-hand side the sequences of the method according to the invention for the production of circuit boards and/or corresponding constructs comprising points at which through-connections in the 20 μm size range are created, in the

proximity of which points or above which points further strip conductors or corresponding are arranged.

The existing method, based on the example of the production of a circuit board, comprises the following method steps:

1. Drilling of through-bores for the through-connections;
2. Production of through-connections;
3. Filling of bores of the through-connections with an etch-resistant plugging paste (= a special medium);
4. Brushing of the surfaces so that it is possible subsequently to produce the etched image (strip-conductor image) on plane and clean surfaces;
5. Etching of the circuit board, by which is meant all measures which are necessary for a finished strip conductor image to be produced;
6. Lacquering of the surfaces with a stop lacquer so that a first lacquer layer is applied which covers at least slightly the electrically conductive surfaces and surface elements (strip conductors) as well as the surfaces of the through-connections and also that the interspaces between the electrically conductive surface elements are at least partially filled;
7. Application of the actual insulating lacquer (ISO lacquer) so that overall firstly a plane surface is again provided and secondly a secure insulation exists in relation to the electrically conductive surfaces and surface elements arranged thereunder, which is why it is then possible that further electrically conductive surfaces and surface elements can be provided on these surfaces, except above the through-connections, because ultimately as a result of the absence of a filling of the through-connections no plane surface is produced there. Here, the lacquer runs at least somewhat into the through-connection each time;

8. Application of further electrically conductive surfaces and surface elements (for example, carbon strip conductors (1)), whereby, for reasons of avoiding short circuits, a relatively large gap is maintained, especially on the edges (2) of the through-bores of the through connections on which only a particularly thin insulation forms;
9. Testing of the circuit board, and
10. Separation of the individual circuit board by milling of the circuit board from a group of circuit boards whereby, for reasons of efficiency, one circuit board is generally produced.

By comparison, the inventive method comprises, taking the production of a circuit board as an example, the following method steps:

1. Drilling of through-bores for the through-connections;
2. Production of through-connections;
3. Etching of the circuit board, by which is meant all measures which are necessary for a finished strip conductor image to be produced;
4. Filling of the bores of the through-connections with a standard plugging paste (= standard medium in the form of a low-cost lacquer variant which achieves a saving effect and simplifies the method flow), it being possible at this point for complex and expensive brushing of the surfaces to be dispensed with (together with the omission of complex and expensive brushing of the surfaces prior to etching, as was otherwise required in the case of the previous process flow, this produces a further substantial saving effect and a further simplification of the method flow);
5. Lacquering of the surfaces with a stop lacquer so that a first lacquer layer is applied which covers at least

slightly the electrically conductive surfaces and surface elements (strip conductors) and also fills the interspaces between the electrically conductive surface elements at least in part;

6. Application of the actual insulating lacquer (ISO lacquer) so that overall firstly a plane surface is again provided and secondly a secure insulation exists in relation to the electrically conductive surfaces and surface elements arranged thereunder, which is why it is then possible that further electrically conductive surfaces and surface elements can be provided on these surfaces, even directly above the through-connections;
7. Application of further electrically conductive surfaces and surface elements (for example, carbon strip conductors (3)), it now also being possible for these electrically conductive surfaces and surface elements to be guided at least to the through-connections and even directly across them;
8. Testing of the circuit board, and
9. Separation of the individual circuit board by milling of the circuit board from a group of circuit boards, whereby, for reasons of efficiency, one circuit board is generally produced.

The standard plugging paste, the stop lacquer and the insulating lacquer can all be identical, i.e. consist of just a single low-cost lacquer variant.

The application of the lacquer layers can be accomplished by means of the screen-printing method which is known in the art and is easy to implement.